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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A method for making a battery positive active material, comprising the acts of:
 exposing olivine or nasicon to a heated carbon source gas such that carbon material from the source gas is deposited on the olivine or nasicon; and then heating the carbon source gas to generate carbon material and deposit the carbon material on the olivine or nasicon
 activating a positive electrode and a negative electrode with an electrolyte, the positive electrode including the carbon material deposited on the olivine or nasicon.
2. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said olivine or nasicon includes comprises nasicon, nasicon represented by $A_nB_2(XO_4)_3$, wherein
 A is chosen from the group consisting of: Li, Ag, Cu, Na, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn;
 B is chosen from the group consisting of: Ti, V, Cr, Fe, and Zr;
 X is chosen from the group consisting of: P, S, Si, W, Mo; and
 n is between 0 and 3.
3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said olivine or nasicon includes comprises olivine, olivine represented by $LiFe_{1-x}M_xPO_4$, wherein
 M is chosen from the group consisting of Mn, Co, Ti, and Ni; and
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$.
4. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said carbon source gas decomposes at a temperature is heated to between 100°C and 1300°C during deposition of the carbon material on the olivine or nasicon to generate carbon material.
5. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said carbon source gas decomposes at a temperature is heated to between 400°C and 700°C during deposition of the carbon material on the olivine or nasicon to generate carbon material.

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6. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said carbon source gas is chosen from the group consisting of: acetylene, butane, 1-3 butadiene, 1-butene, Cis-2-butene, Trans-2-butene, 2-2 dimethylpropane, ethane, ethylene, isobutane, isobutylene, methane, propane, toluene, propylene, and mixtures thereof.

7. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the olivine or nasicon is exposed to the carbon source gas said heating step occurs in a furnace chosen from the group consisting of: a fluidized bed furnace, a rotatory furnace, and a static furnace.

8. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the said carbon source gas is mixed with an inert gas.

9. (currently amended) The method of claim 8, wherein the said inert gas is chosen from the group consisting of: nitrogen, helium, argon, and mixtures thereof.

10.-64. (cancelled)

65. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the olivine or nasicon contains pores and the carbon material is deposited in the pores.

66. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the deposited carbon is <15 wt% of the deposited carbon plus the olivine or nasicon.

67. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the deposited carbon is <4 wt% of the deposited carbon plus the olivine or nasicon.

68. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the positive electrode includes
a coating on a current collector, the coating including the carbon material deposited on the olivine or nasicon.

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69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the coating further comprises a conductive additive.
70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the current collector includes a carbon coating on aluminum.
71. (new) The method of claim 70, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is less than 80 microns.
72. (new) The method of claim 71, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is less than 30 microns.
73. (new) The method of claim 72, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is less than 15 microns.
74. (new) The method of claim 73, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is less than 10 microns.
75. (new) The method of claim 74, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is about 3 microns or less.
76. (new) The method of claim 75, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating on the aluminum is less than 2 microns.
77. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the electrolyte is a nonaqueous electrolyte.
78. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the electrolyte includes a salt dissolved in a solvent that includes at least one linear or cyclic carbonate.
79. (new) The method of claim 78, wherein the salt is chosen from the group consisting of: LiClO_4 , LiPF_6 , LiBF_4 , LiAsF_6 , LiCF_3SO_3 , $\text{Li}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N}$, $\text{Li}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_3\text{C}$, $\text{LiN}(\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{F}_5)_2$, Li-

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methide, Li-imide, lithium alkyl fluorophosphate, lithium bis(chelato)borate, and a mixture thereof.

80. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the negative electrode includes one or more materials chosen from a group consisting of: lithium metal, graphite, other carbon, Cu_6Sn_5 , Cu_2Sb , MnSb , other metal alloys, $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$, and silica alloys.

81. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein exposing the olivine or nasicon to the heated carbon source gas includes

exposing the olivine or nasicon to the carbon source gas and then heating the carbon source gas to generate the carbon material and deposit the carbon material on the olivine or nasicon.